The People's Korea

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CLOSED SHELF

President Kim Il Sung among the artists of the Korean art troupe in Japan (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Praises

Korean Art Troupe in Japan for Successfully Staging Rev. Opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san"

PYONGYANG, Jun. 28 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great sun of the nation, saw the revolutionary opera "The Song of Mount Kumgang-san" performed by artists of the Korean art troupe in Japan at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on June 27.

The artists of the Korean art troupe from Japan were overwhelmed with infinite emotion and joy of showing their performance again to the leader at the theatre after spending happy and worthwhile days amid the immeasurably deep and warm love and solicitude of the fatherly leader from the day they came to the homeland to celebrate his birthday.

During their stay in the homeland they studied more deeply the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader and made time to learn assiduously the revolutionary opera "The Song of Mount Kumgang-san" from artists in the homeland.

They worked energetically day and night to put on the stage the revolutionary opera, emulating the revolutionary trait of dashing forward in the saddle of Chollima like the wind upholding the revolutionary policy of the "speed battle" set forth by the Party centre.

As a result, the artists of the Korean art troupe in Japan completed in less than one month preparations to put the work on the stage and showed the fatherly leader a fruit of their flaming allegiance yesterday.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, received the members of the Korean art troupe in Japan who performed the revolutionary opera "The Song of Mount Kumgang-san" yesterday evening and congratulated them upon their successful performance.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the Korean art troupe in Japan headed by Pae Byong Du, Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council and responsible personages concerned were present there.

Meeting again close at hand the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and sun of the nation, who brightly lights the road ahead of our people with the torch of the great *Juche* idea, leads Chongryun and the movement of Koreans in Japan to shining victory and has brought the infinite happiness of today to the Korean artists and 600,000 compatriots in Japan, the members of the Korean art troupe in Japan shouted again and again "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voices with warm tears of surging emotion.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was very pleased with the performance and congratulated the artists upon the success in their efforts to put on the stage a splendid opera in a short period. He highly praised them, saying that the members of the Korean art troupe in Japan were artists firmly equipped with the monolithic ideology.

The leader noted that while staying in the homeland the art troupe greatly encouraged the workers, peasants and working intellectuals in the homeland. Saying it was very gratifying that the art troupe would return to the 600,000 compatriots in Japan after learning the revolutionary opera in a short period on the principle of the "speed battle," the leader hoped that back to Japan it would perform the splendid revolutionary opera to show the brilliant successes made in the socialist construction in the homeland to the 600,000 compatriots in Japan and the Japanese people and strive with might and main to achieve the reunification of the country as early as possible.

The fatherly leader raised a glass together with all the members of the Korean art troupe in Japan in congratulation of their successful performance yesterday.

The entire members of the Korean art troupe in Japan hardened their determination to carry out with credit the teachings given by the fatherly leader and single-heartedly remain loyal to the leader and reverently wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the generations to come and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Finnish Communist Party Mission

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on June 29 the visiting delegation of the Finnish Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Aarne Saarinen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, and members of the delegation—Comrade Eero Tuominen, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the FCP; Comrade Benjam Hampinen, First Secretary of the Lappi Regional Party of the FCP; and Comrade Paavo Ruonaniemi, Member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the FCP and Chairman of the General Union of Finnish Journalists.

Also present there were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Chong Jun Gi and personages concerned—Comrades Li Yong Ik and Kim Gil Hyon.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a conversation with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Saying on the occasion that his delegation realized more clearly through the current visit to Korea that Korea must be reunified without fail, Comrade Aarne Saarinen stated that the Finnish Communist Party would in the future, too, actively support with might and main the just struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for the country's independent reunification.

The leader expressed thanks for this and stressed that sure to win is the revolutionary cause of our people enjoying active support and encouragement of the socialist countries and world working class, the third world countries and the world peace-loving people and referred to the question of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties and working classes of the two countries.

Comrade Aarne Saarinen expressed deep thanks to the leader for receiving his delegation and giving it cordial words.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Economist And His Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with his wife, received on June 30 Hayashi Kaname, an economist of Japan, and his party on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the guests with a hearty welcome and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

The leader, together with his wife, arranged a luncheon in honour of the guests.

Yugoslavian Ambassador to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 28 Vucic Svetislav, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly congratulated the ambassador upon his assumption of office as ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President KIM IL SUNG Cables Condolences to Argentine President

PYONGYANG, Jul. 3 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of condolence to Isabel Martinez de Peron, President of the Republic of Argentina, upon hearing the sad news that President Juan Domingo Peron passed away to the sorrow of the people.

The telegram reads:

Her Excellency Isabel Martinez de Peron
President
Republic of Argentina

Buenos Aires

I was greatly shocked by the sad news that His Excellency President Juan Domingo Peron passed away to the sorrow of the people.

Feeling irrepressible sorrow for the death of General Juan Domingo Peron, the outstanding leader of the Argentine people and ardent patriot, I express deep condolences to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Argentine Government and people.

General Juan Domingo Peron performed immortal feats for his motherland and people by devotedly struggling against foreign forces of aggression and for the freedom and happiness of the Argentine people from his early years and made a big contribution to the cause of the peoples of Latin America and the third world who are advancing along the road of independence today.

President Juan Domingo Peron was an intimate friend of the Korean people and played a great role in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Argentine people.

Though President Juan Domingo Peron passed away, his exploits will remain for ever.

I firmly believe that Your Excellency, who have taken over the heavy duties of President at this difficult time of your country, will closely unite the Argentine people and achieve shining successes in succeeding and carrying to accomplishment the cause left unfinished by President Juan Domingo Peron.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 3, 1974

Nationwide Mourning

PYONGYANG, Jul. 3 (KCNA)—The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted yesterday a decision on expressing condolences over the death of His Excellency Juan Domingo Peron, President of the Republic of Argentina.

Saying that the death of His Excellency Juan Domingo Peron, the outstanding leader of the Argentine people, ardent patriot and a friend of the Korean people, is a great loss not only to the Argentine people but also to the world progressive people, the decision states:

On the death of His Excellency Juan Domingo Peron, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

1) To set July 3, 1974 as the day of mourning for the whole country;

2) To broadcast an hour-long radio program of mourning on this day.

Seoul Side Must Renounce at Once "Two-Korea" Plot, Stop "Anti-Communism" and Return to Spirit of N.-S. Joint Statement

Co-Chairman of DPRK Side to N.-S. Coordination Commission Issues Statement

PYONGYANG, July 4 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission, issued a statement today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Two years have passed since an agreement was reached on the three principles of national reunification at the north-south high-level political talks and the July 4 joint statement was published.

On the historic day when the north-south joint statement was published, the whole land of our divided country was, indeed, swept by a nation-wide wave of emotion and cheers and the hearts of all the compatriots swelled with ardent desire for reunification.

But after the lapse of two years the north-south dialogue for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country has come to a deadlock, the north-south joint statement is gravely violated and the north-south relations have returned to what they were before the dialogue and the situation is growing more strained with each passing day.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the north-south joint statement I express deep apprehensions as to the prevailing situation and, urged by my sense of heavy responsibility for the nation, state as follows out of the single desire to uphold the ideal and principle of the north-south joint statement trampled underfoot by the splittists within and without and promote national reunification, the supreme task of the nation:

As everyone knows, the keynote of the July 4 north-south joint statement is the three principles of national reunification.

The three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—are the principles in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, embodied the line of independent and peaceful reunification of the country maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic with all consistency, in keeping with the new conditions following the opening of the political talks between the north and the south. The leader clarified these principles for the first time when he received in person the delegate of the Seoul side who came to Pyongyang for the high-level talks.

The Seoul side could not make the slightest objection to the three principles of national reunification for their fairness and perfect logic and affirmed its full consent to them at the Pyongyang and Seoul talks of high-level delegates of the north and the south.

Independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—these are the great principles of national reunification which both the north and the south solemnly pledged to the whole nation to fulfil and the common program of the nation for solving its own problems by itself and universally recognized basic cornerstone for the settlement of the Korean question.

With the publication of the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification, a breakthrough was made between the north and the south which had been in a state of freeze for a long period and the rays of reunification were thrown on our country.

This was a victory of the line of national sovereignty over the line of reliance upon outside forces, a victory of the line of negotiation over the line of confrontation and a victory of the line of national reunification over the line of national split.

After the publication of the north-south joint statement we have treasured it greatly and have invariably remained faithful to it and made every possible effort to bring to success the north-south dialogue which had been arranged with so much difficulty.

Convincing proof of this is furnished by the fair and aboveboard proposals advanced by us at the dialogue with the Seoul side.

We proposed the removal of the state of military confrontation between the north and the south with a view to eradicating the source of misunderstanding and distrust between them and improving the north-south relations and creating favourable preconditions for peaceful reunification and advanced, as concrete measures for putting it into practice, a five-point peace proposal for the stoppage of arms reinforcement and arms race, withdrawal of all foreign troops, reduction of army strength and armaments, discontinuation of the introduction of weapons from abroad and conclusion of a peace agreement.

We also proposed to bring into effect multiform collaboration and intercourse in all spheres, political, military, diplomatic, economic, and cultural between the north and the south for pulling down the barrier dividing the country, rejoining the severed ties between them, promoting great national unity and laying a practical groundwork for national reunification and advanced specific proposals to this end.

We, at the same time, put forth concrete proposals to let political parties and social organizations of the north and the south and people of various strata participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification to solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demands of the whole nation. We also advanced time and again the proposal for instituting a confederation, leaving intact the present social and political systems of the north and the south for the time being, and other reasonable realistic proposals for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All these proposals put forth by our side pose important and urgent problems which the two sides must not fail to solve in the way of carrying the three principles of national reunification into practice and all of them in accord with the spirit of the north-south joint statement and the objective realities of our country.

Had these proposals of ours been put into effect, the north-south relations would have been fundamentally improved and a radical advance would have been made toward the reunification of the country.

But the north-south dialogue has produced no substantial results and it has run up against grave difficulties. All this is attributable to the perfidious acts of the Seoul side.

Ever since the very day when the north-south joint statement was published the south Korean authorities have followed a road quite contrary to the spirit of the joint statement, decrying it as a "scrap of paper unworthy of trust."

At the dialogue the Seoul side turned down all the proposals of ours, arguing that they were "premature" and "conditions" were such and such, and persistently dodged the solution of essential problems concerning reunification. It dragged out the dialogue with word-juggling about trifling matters.

Employing a delaying tactics at the talks, it has only sought dependence upon outside forces, north-south confrontation and national split outside the conference hall in wanton violation of the July 4 joint statement.

After consenting to the principle of solving the domestic problems of the nation independently, without relying on outside forces or without being subject to outside forces' interference, the south Korean authorities earnestly begged for the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' continued occupation of south Korea and ushered in south Korea the forces of Japanese militarism on a large scale as soon as they turned on their heels.

South Korea has today turned into a colony and military strong point of the U.S. imperialists now being forced out of Asia and is coming well within the sphere of influence of the Japanese militarists blinded with overseas expansion.

The south Korean authorities' treacherous policy of dependence upon outside forces is placing south Korea under a dual and treble yoke and throwing a grave obstacle in the way of the reunification of the country.

Even after consenting to the principle of promoting the great national unity, transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and system, the south Korean authorities have not renounced their "anti-communist" policy, but have hurled malignant slanders and calumnies at us and feverishly incited antagonism against the northern half of the Republic. Shortly after the announcement of the joint statement they even proclaimed an "extraordinary martial law" on top of a "state of emergency" declared earlier, vilifying us, and established the fascist "revitalized system," which is a system for a "showdown with communism" and a system for split, as they themselves openly call it.

After the notorious "October revitalization" in south Korea the "anti-communist" system directed against us has been reinforced as never before and the suppression of the south Korean people intensified to an unprecedented degree.

They have brutally suppressed south Korean patriotic people and democratic figures under the "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law" and thrown the whole of south Korea into a terror-ridden atmosphere by issuing new suppressive orders one after another and arrested, imprisoned and punished at random all the opposition forces going against their grain, to say nothing of those who called for peaceful reunification and praised the northern half of the Republic.

After they agreed to the principle of solving the question of reunification in a peaceful way without recourse to the force of arms against each other, the south Korean authorities, quite contrary to it, have resorted to the policy of war, crying for "buildup of strength" and "allout security."

They have pushed ahead with the so-called "five-year plan for the modernization of the ROK army," begging of the U.S. imperialists for several hundred million dollars in military "aid" every year and brought into south Korea large quantities of military equipment and combat materials including aircraft, tanks warships and artillery pieces.

On the other hand, they, with a loud cry for a "wartime posture," have staged large-scale war exercises every day on the front and in the rear, taking us for the "imaginary" enemy, throwing the whole of south Korea

(Continued on page 2)

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (25)

Great Victory in Fatherland Liberation War

The great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung acknowledges cheers of the heroic People's Armymen and people who won the great Fatherland Liberation War.

We were now in Hall No. 47. Our gaze was first held by the materials displayed on one wall. The materials tell of the energetic efforts the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exerted to strengthen the Korean People's Army militarily while firmly equipping them politically and ideologically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set in operation the necessary measures to increase all branches of the services of the People's Army in conformity with the demands of modern warfare and the specific conditions of our country at every stage of the war. He frequently visited units of air force and other units in a move to build them into invincible ones.

Studying the materials we could realize clearly the wisdom of his leadership.

Then we stepped towads another wall. Here we saw the materials that show the ignominious defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppets suffered in the three-year war at the hands of the heroic men of the KPA who were trained to be a "one-beats-a-hundred army" under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. There are other materials showing that the U.S. imperialists fell to their knees before the Korean people and signed the armistice agreement. The materials vividly illustrate that the myth of the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, blasted in the Korean war.

Inscribed on one wall in bold-faced letters are the words "July 27, 1953" which have come to be synonymous with our victory day. Below it are the pictures showing the KPA men who are shouting at the top of their voices: "Long Live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea!" We could almost hear their shouts of joy on the hill where gun-smoke was still lingering.

Then we moved on to Hall No. 48. Here on display are the materials that tell of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

We paused before the carefully preserved photo of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is waving to the cheering crowds at a Pyongyang gala mass meeting to celebrate the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

With deep emotion we looked up to his great figure. Involuntarily we looked back upon the victory day.

At 12:00 sharp on July 28, 1953, Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, mounted the rostrum, his face wreathed in benign smiles. At the moment, the shouts of joy arose throughout the meeting place and rousing cheers thundered, shaking the earth.

The people and the KPA men and officers extended the highest honour and gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the feeling of deep trust and profound respect and veneration.

He summed up the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and warmly congratulated the entire Korean people in his historic speech that day.

Indeed, the great victory won by our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was possible only by his outstanding art of command and under his wise leadership.

A golden star medal symbolizing the title of Marshal and a medal symbolizing the title of Hero of the DPRK attracted our eyes, the medals which the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, awarded to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had restored the lost fatherland by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and who had crowned the Fatherland Liberation War with great victory and thus performed immortal feats which would go down in our history. It is the reflection of the unanimous will of our people and the expression of absolute trust and respect of our people for the great leader.

On one wall in golden letters are words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that a people who rise up for freedom, independence and progress, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, will never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression. It also exposed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and showed the oppressed nations of the world that U.S. imperialism is by no means an unconquerable enemy and that they can fight and defeat it definitely.**

"In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists suffered an ignominious military defeat for the first time in the history of the United States; this meant the beginning of a downward path for U.S. imperialism."

We took every word of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in our minds. These words made us realize more clearly the historic significance of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, iron-willed brilliant commander, who defeated two formidable imperialisms within the present generation!

Indeed, he is the incarnation of victory in our times.

The immortal revolutionary exploits accomplished by the great leader who crowned the Fatherland Liberation War with great victory will live for ever in our history with his great name.

As we left the hall we found deep in our hearts the pride of being the people who live and work under the guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a firm resolve was born in our hearts, the resolve to go even to the ends of the earth following him.

Kwak Chun Man
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

DPRK Side Co-Chairman's Statement to Coordination Commission

(Continued from page 1)

into a terrifying war atmosphere and constantly aggravating the north-south relations.

In a word, the whole course of the north-south dialogue was a course of conflict between the stand of our side for unity with dialogue, collaboration with dialogue and reunification through dialogue and the stand of the Seoul side seeking "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue." And it was a course of struggle between the line of national independence and the line of dependence on foreign forces, between the line of reunification and the line of split, between the line of peace and the line of war.

Herein lies the reason why the north-south dialogue progressed at a snail's pace after it started amid the great expectation of the whole nation and the deep attention of the whole world.

The stand of our side for unity, collaboration and reunification in the north-south dialogue reflects the earnest desire of all of our nation for national reunification and the stand of the Seoul side seeking confrontation, competition and co-existence reflects the interests of the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces who do not want to see the reunification of our country.

In accordance with the "divide-and-rule" method of aggression, the U.S. imperialists have obstructed the reunification of our country and plotted the fabrication of "two Koreas" from the very beginning and, furthermore, extensively reinforced the aggression armed forces in south Korea and constantly instigated the south Korean authorities to a "test of strength" with us.

The Japanese militarists have also zealously backed the splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities and played the role of a "detached force" to freeze the split of Korea in the international arena, stepping up their reinvasion of south Korea at faster pace.

The south Korean authorities who have abused the north-south dialogue for the extension of their office and for their splitting policy, betraying the nation and clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces, published the so-called "special statement" in June last year, openly proclaiming the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors their "policy."

Owing to this, the north-south dialogue has been totally brought to a deadlock and a danger for the permanent split of the nation has been created in our country.

At this grave juncture when our nation is standing at the crossroads of the reunification or split, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the historic five-point program of national reunification the content of which is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and all the political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point program of national reunification is an epochal national salvation measure for preventing the freezing of national split and promoting the country's independent and peaceful reunification; it is the most fair and aboveboard proposal for reunification acceptable to everyone who opposes national split and desires the reunification of the country.

But, the south Korean authorities, together with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, laid at last the "proposal for separate U.N. membership" for north and south Korea before the U.N. General Assembly and made desperate efforts to freeze national split, turning their faces away from the sincere proposals of our side for bringing the north-south dialogue to success and realizing the historic aspiration of the nation.

Of late they have been heading toward worsening the north-south relations still further, becoming more open than ever before in their treacherous and splittist stand. Now the south Korean authorities set at naught the three principles of national reunification which they solemnly pledged to the whole nation to observe and the north-south dialogue for national reunification.

They brought forward what they call "anti-communist action program" directed against our side, the opposite party in the dialogue, and are raising a wholesale "anti-communist" row. The person in high authority himself is unhesitatingly taking the lead in the role of a butcher of the nation, crying that they "cannot live" with the communists, the communists in the north "cannot be tolerated" and they "must fight and win" to live, and so on.

The communist ideology has become the guiding ideology in the northern half of the country and the entire people cherish communism as their immovable faith and the ranks of those who believe in communism are expanding in south Korea with each passing day. Under such condition, what do they mean by the attainment of a great national unity, transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and system, if they insist that they cannot live with the communists and what do they mean by the achievement of peaceful national reunification if they are determined to fight down the communists?

All facts indisputably prove who truly wants peace and reunification in our country and who has sought war and split, who has worked for the country and the nation and who has been engrossed in treacheries, and who has been faithful to the principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement and who has violated them, up to this day since the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement. I sternly denounce anti-national and anti-popular splittist acts of the south Korean authorities, branding them as a total violation of the three principles of national reunification and the north-south joint statement, an open perfidy to our side, the opposite party in the talks, and a grave challenge to the desire of the whole nation for peaceful reunification.

The situation prevailing in our country today urgently calls upon all the Koreans who love the country and the nation to firmly unite and resolutely defend the north-south joint statement, the common program of the nation for reunification, from the intrigues of the splittists within and without and turn out determinedly in the struggle to put it into practice.

This is the road of true patriotism and the road of national salvation for preventing the danger of the permanent split of the nation and reunifying the country.

All those desirous of reunification, not the division of the country, should unite their will of patriotism and their strength, whether they live in the north or in the south, at home or abroad, irrespective of political view, religious belief, party affiliation and grouping, and defend the north-south joint statement in which the three principles of national reunification are laid down and wage a powerful nation-wide struggle for their early implementation.

The five-point program of national reunification is a most correct line of reunification in which the idea of the north-south joint statement is thoroughly embodied and a great national salvation program for bringing the cause of national reunification to the earliest and most smooth accomplishment.

The entire people of north and south Korea should rise as one in the nation-wide struggle for checking and frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the south Korean splittists and putting into practice the five-point program of national reunification.

The north-south dialogue must under all circumstances be subordinated to the purpose of reunification and nobody must try to keep our nation split into two for ever.

The south Korean authorities must renounce at once their criminal "two Koreas" policy denounced by the whole nation, discontinue the treacherous acts of selling out the country and the nation and the fascist suppression of the people, stop the "anti-communist" row fostering antagonism and division among compatriots and return to the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their aggression and splitting manoeuvres against our country and withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their lethal weapons. The Japanese militarists must cease their scheme to stage a comeback to south Korea and stop interfering with the reunification of our country any longer.

If the south Korean authorities instigated by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries persistently seek the permanent division of the nation and take the road of treachery, going against the aspirations of the whole nation for peaceful reunification, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom and face a stern judgement by the people.

Pyongyang Mass Meet Held to Defend N.-S. Joint Statement

PYONGYANG, Jul. 3 (KCNA) — A Pyongyang mass meeting for defending the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held this afternoon at the People's Palace of Culture.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop delivered the report at the mass meeting:

The announcement of the July 4 joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, was a brilliant success we owe to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, who brightly lit the road to reunification with the immortal *Juche* idea and wisely led our Party and people along the one road to independent and peaceful reunification, he stressed.

He said: Our side has consistently made all sincere efforts to honestly implement the agreed points of the joint statement whose basic content is the three principles of national reunification laid down by the leader and bring the dialogue to success.

But today, to our regret, the north-south relations are returning virtually to those before the start of the dialogue, the grave danger of division, not reunification, being freezed is being created in our country and the tension between the north and south is growing worse as the days go by, the reporter noted, and declared:

This is attributable entirely to the perfidious splitting machinations and anti-national, treacherous acts of the south Korean authorities instigated by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

He continued: From the very moment they turned on their heels after signing the joint statement, the south Korean authorities started decrying it and frantically tried to upset it. From the very start of the dialogue they, creating artificial obstacles and resorting to a crafty double-dealing tactics and delaying tactics, opposed the solution of any question for improving the north-south relations and obdurately schemed to perpetuate the split, instead of working for reunification.

They have obstinately opposed, above all, the just proposal of our side to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension, saying that it is "premature" and "necessary conditions" are not ripe.

At the dialogue our side, the reporter said, has consistently made all possible efforts for unity with dialogue, collaboration with dialogue and "reunification through dialogue" in accordance with the July 4 joint statement and the three principles of national reunification, whereas the south Korean authorities have obstinately sought to perpetuate the national split, crying for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue."

Today the south Korean authorities have completely thrown away even the signboard of peaceful reunification and are vociferating about "unification by prevailing over communism" as they did before the start of the dialogue and openly committing the shameless, criminal act of arbitrarily distorting the three principles of national reunification, which are clarified in the north-south joint statement, supported by all the fellow countrymen and publicly recognized by the whole world, as the "principle of north-south co-existence," the reporter noted.

In the name of the entire Korean people aspiring after peaceful reunification, he vehemently condemned and resolutely denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the vicious traitors who permit themselves at all sorts of treacheries and splittist scheme under the cloak of "anti-communism," the diabolic fascist hangmen haunted by the specter of Hitler and the shameful betrayers upsetting all the solemn pledges made to the nation.

The south Korean authorities must withdraw the "special statement" which openly declared the split of the nation, repeal the "two Koreas" line, give up the despicable "anti-communist" machinations, renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces, stop the fascist repression of the people, ensure democratic freedom and rights, observe the principles of the July 4 joint statement with sincerity and accept the five-point program of national reunification without delay, emphasized the reporter.

After the report the meeting was addressed by Kim Sok Hyong, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

A letter of denunciation was read out at the meeting.

Koreans' Rally Held Here

The second anniversary of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement was marked in a central rally of Koreans in Japan held at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the northern and southern halves of Korea into one Korea.

Attending the hall were over 4,000 people led by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), accompanied by other CSC vice-Chairmen.

Chairman Han Duk Su delivered a report in which he analyzed the situation in Korea and defined the prospects for the reunification.

He, expressing full support for the north-south joint statement, bitterly denounced the U.S.-wirepulled acts on the part of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique designed to bring the situation back to that before its announcement.

He stressed the need to uphold the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as clarified by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

KCNA Denounces Pak Clique's Military Provocation

PYONGYANG, July 2 (KCNA)—The Korean Central News Agency published a statement on July 1 sharply denouncing the insidious act of military provocation and "anti-communist" row of the south Korean clique of traitors.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

As already reported, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have become more hysteric than ever before in these days in their "anti-communist" row sent a naval vessel at around 8 hours 50 minutes on the morning of June 28 to illegally intrude into the coastal waters of our side east of Suwondan in the East Sea and perpetrate a grave provocation by making a surprise attack on naval craft of the Korean People's Army on routine patrol duty and firing hundreds of rounds of ammunitions.

The naval craft of the heroic Korean People's Army promptly took a powerful self-defence action against the reckless provocation of the enemy and dealt a telling blow to him, sinking one enemy ship and capturing alive several provocateurs.

It is only natural that our naval craft meted out severe punishment to the provocateurs to defend their inviolable sovereignty.

Far from drawing a lesson from this, the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, sent a number of fighter planes into the sky above the sea east of Changadaedan which is the airspace of the northern half of the Republic between 11 hours 3 minutes and 11 hours 14 minutes to perpetrate again a grave military provocation by strafing our patrol boat, and continue with their frantic acts to increase tension in this area.

These reckless military provocations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the rank traitors to the nation and bellicose elements, are a wanton violation of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement on refraining from armed provocations, big or small, a grave act trampling underfoot the armistice agreement and an unpardonable challenge to us making every possible effort for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The KCNA vehemently condemns and denounces with bitter national indignation these vicious provocations of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, branding them as heinous criminal acts for inciting a test of "strength" between the north and the south, hastening war preparations and laying a new obstacle in the way of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

It is a premeditated and deliberate criminal act designed for bridging over their serious crisis by raising more extensively the "anti-communist" campaign against us with faked up pretexts that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique committed military provocations by sending an armed vessel into the eastern coastal waters and fighter planes into the airspace of our side. It is a trite method the rascals employ whenever they find themselves in a predicament.

Despite the monstrous fascist repression by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, the anti-"government" and anti-fascist fighting spirit is surging to a new high among the south Korean people and the full disclosure of the intrigues surrounding their international gangsterism is evoking ever fiercer hatred and indignation of the world people and their stern denunciation. This has driven the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique today into the most serious crisis ever known.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors who regard "anti-communism" as "panacea" are making desperate efforts to find a way out of their internal and external crisis in an intensified "anti-communist" row.

The scoundrels are staging "anti-communist lectures", "anti-communist oratorical contests," "anti-communist exhibitions" and "anti-communist rallies" every day in all parts of south Korea after working out even an "action program to prevail over communism" and are throwing mud at us by fabricating all sorts of lies and distorting facts and maliciously slandering us even abroad.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi went the length of calling together young school children and slandering us with shameless lies and fabrications, reversing black and white and crying that they "cannot live" with the communists and they "must fight and win." This eloquently proves to what extent the scoundrels have gone in their "anti-communist" hysteria. The recent military provocations committed by them through the infiltration of the armed vessel and combat planes into the coastal waters and air space of our side in the East Sea were an offspring of the intrigues to raise "anti-communist" rackets on a larger scale, divert elsewhere the attention of the people, bridge over their crisis by misleading public opinion and justify their fascist barbarities of repression and war provocation manoeuvres under the cloak of "anti-communism".

This is clearly proved by the fact that after these criminal provocations, the scoundrels have been holding "rallies" everywhere in south Korea by forcibly dragging out inhabitants and students and been making their subsidized organizations issue "statements" and "talks," getting more heated in heaping abuse on us.

The south Korean people will never be deceived by the premeditated intrigues of the Pak Jung Hi clique of agents.

With no fabrication or plot can the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique cover up their crimes in committing the criminal provocations or extricate themselves from the fatal crisis.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique should not resort to the insidious acts of military provocation and "anti-communist" row, but frankly admit their crimes and apologize to us and immediately stop their military provocative acts and criminal "anti-communist" racket against us.

The provocateurs are fated to be meted out severe punishment and those indulged in "anti-communism" cannot escape a judgement by history.

If the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique persist in their provocative acts and keep increasing tension, turning a deaf ear to our repeated warnings, they will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Reunification or Division

—— Rodong Sinmun's Editorial Article (Gist) ——

PYONGYANG, July 3 (KCNA)—Today's Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) dedicates a lengthy editorial article entitled "Reunification or Division" to the second anniversary of the publication of the historic July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

The article, to begin with, points out that the publication of the north-south joint statement the keynote of which is to solve the reunification question of the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a significant event not only for the life of the Korean people but for the life of world peace-loving peoples as well.

But, none of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement have yet been carried into practice, though two years have passed since its publication, the bright prospect of reunification that opened two years ago has again turned gloomy and tension still persists between the north and the south, the article says. This, it adds, is due to the perfidy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who, despite the sincere efforts of our side for the implementation of the agreed points of the joint statement, have persistently tried to freeze division and create "two Koreas," inciting north-south confrontation in violation of it.

The article roundly exposes the unpardonable perfidy and treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who, defying our sincere and patient efforts, have driven to a deadlock the north-south dialogue for the solution of the reunification question and are laying new, grave obstacles in the way of reunification.

The article is subdivided into four parts under the subtitles: "The Line of Reunification and the Line of Split," "Love-the-Nation Stand for the Implementation of the Principle of Independence and Treacherous Stand of Reliance upon Outside Forces," "Patriotic Call for Unity and Collaboration and Treacherous Slogan of Confrontation and 'Anti-Communism'," and "One Korea, Not 'Two Koreas'."

Reunification vs. Split

Under the first subtitle "The Line of Reunification and the Line of Split," article deals with the two fundamentally different stands towards the question of national reunification which have been sharply contradicting each other from the outset—the stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic to achieve the peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date through negotiations between Koreans, ruling out the interference of all outside forces and the stand of the south Korean puppets to freeze the division of the country by relying on outside forces.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"We maintain that the reunification of Korea should be achieved independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves peacefully on a democratic principle without interference of any outside forces.

This is our consistent stand."

The article continues:

The line of reunifying the divided country independently by peaceful means on a democratic principle is the most principled and scientific line for solution of the question of reunification, which is based on the *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the immovable guiding principle governing all the activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic.

Acting upon the line laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and the Government have firmly maintained the principled stand to solve the question of national reunification peacefully on the principle of independence ever since the very day the country was bisected into the north and the south and advanced a number of realistic proposals at each period and stage of the development of the situation and actively created favourable circumstances and conditions for promoting the cause of reunification.

The proposals advanced by our Party and the Government of our Republic for promoting the cause of national reunification on more than 130 occasions involve all questions, big and small, concerning the reunification of the country—the question of setting up a unified central government through free north-south general elections, the question of instituting a north-south confederation as a transitional step pending the complete reunification of the country, the question of convening a political consultative conference of political parties and public organizations of the north and the south, reduction of armed forces of both sides and withdrawal of foreign troops, economic and cultural exchange and personnel visits and correspondence.

All these proposals and national salvation measures are an embodiment of the line of independent and peaceful reunification of our Party and the Government of our Republic. They stem from the noble sense of national duty and patriotic desire to put an early end to the territorial division and national split that have spelled so enormous calamities to our people, rejoin the severed ties of the nation and actively explore the road of national reunification.

The historic August 6, 1971, speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung marked the direct occasion in paving the way for the north-south dialogue in our country and opening a new phase in the solution of the question of national reunification, the article notes, and continues:

The new policy of negotiations put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in this famous speech has won the undisputed support and welcome of the people at home and abroad for its correct reflection of the trend of the situation towards peace and the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country. It occasioned a historical turn for north-south contact and negotiations.

The south Korean ruling quarters who had been denying any contact between the north and the south by that time had no alternative but to come out for a dialogue with us under the pressure of the public opinion at home and abroad enthusiastically supporting this new line of negotiations and rapidly growing tendency towards national reunification. As a result, there started contacts through the Red Cross talks between the north and the south which had long been in a state of freeze and there again opened the north-south high-level political talks that culminated in the publication of the historic north-south joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification.

The article goes on:

The three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—which are the keynote of the north-south joint statement, are the principles in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, put in concrete form the line of independent and peaceful reunification of the country in keeping with the new conditions where political talks opened between the north and the south. Comprehensively and concisely formulated in these principles are essential questions ranging from the principles and ways to be held fast to by the north and the south in solving the question of reunification to the content of the bilateral relations between the north and the south.

Following the publication of the north-south joint statement, our side, approaching with good faith and honesty towards the dialogue with the south Korean side to implement the points of agreement between the north and the south, has put forth a number of concrete proposals for improving and developing the north-south relations and promoting the cause of reunification and made every possible effort for their materialization. But the Pak Jung Hi clique, clinging to double-edged tactics and delaying tactics, failed to put forward any opinion helpful to the improvement of the north-south relations and the solution of the question of reunification, and refused to accept any of the proposals advanced by our side. They have only sought division.

The article continues:

One of the important questions discussed at the dialogue was to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in all fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

The collaboration and interchange between the north and south was proposed by our side as one of the important ways to improve and develop the north-south relations and promote the cause of reunification and the south Korean side recognized its reasonableness. Thus it was defined as an important purpose and function of the North-South Coordination Commission.

In order to carry into practice these agreed points and improve the north-south relations as early as possible, our side proposed to the south Korean side to reliably guarantee all other forms of collaboration through political collaboration between the north and south, jointly counter foreign aggression by uniting the military force and take joint steps in the external activities.

Our side also made detailed proposals on economic collaboration for the independent and uniform development of the national economy and on cultural collaboration for the restoration of national bonds.

All these are questions essential to removing distrust between the north and south and uniting the internal forces of the nation.

The south Korean side agreed to collaboration between the north and south. But it stubbornly refused to carry into practice the concrete proposals put forth by our side, arguing that they were "premature."

Another important question discussed at the talks between the two sides was the question of removing military confrontation between the north and south, which was also advanced by our side as a step to relax tension between the north and south and improve the north-south relations.

As the south Korean side persistently refused to carry into practice the collaboration already agreed upon, under the pretext that "misunderstanding and distrust have not yet been removed between the north and south," our side proposed, to begin with, settling this problem to practically show mutual trust and fundamentally dispel misunderstanding and distrust and, as a concrete step, made a five-point proposal to put an end to arms reinforcement and arms race, make all the foreign troops withdraw, sharply cut the army strength and armaments, discontinue the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement.

The south Korean side, either, could not deny the fact that to remove the present state of military confrontation is important for easing the tension between the north and the south and improving the bilateral relations and this question was included as one of the important functions of the coordination commission.

Nevertheless, it refused to take any practical steps for the removal of the state of military confrontation and opposed even discussion of this question in the end.

Also discussed at the talks between the two sides was the question of convening a political consultative conference attended by representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and personages of all walks of life.

Our side raised this question from the very start of the dialogue as an effective way of promoting the national unity between the north and the south and smoothly solving all the problems arising in the way of national reunification.

But, the south Korean side opposed widening the scope of the dialogue itself.

The stand taken by the south Korean side at the dialogue can be summarized as follows: while discussing with our side the problems raised, it refuses to reach any agreement, and in case it consents to some thing, it refuses to take any concrete steps.

Although the north and the south have entered the stage where they should solve specific problems in accordance with the points of agreement reached between them after the opening of the north-south dialogue, the south Korean side took no practical steps. This means that it refuses to implement any of the points of agreement.

It is entirely attributable to this outright perfidious act of the Pak Jung Hi clique that the north-south dialogue progressed at a snail's pace.

Independence or Dependence

Under the second subtitle "Love-the-Nation Stand for the Implementation of the Principle of Independence and the Treacherous Stand of Reliance upon Outside Forces" the article stresses that in order to accomplish the cause of reunification it is necessary, first of all, to reject the outside forces' aggression and interference in our country. The article scathingly lays bare the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persistently clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to perpetuate the division of the country in wanton violation of the north-south joint statement.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully."

The article continues:

The principle of independence set forth by the great leader is laid down in the north-south joint statement as the first principle to be abided by for accomplishing the cause of the reunification of our country under an agreement between the two sides.

It is, therefore, a sacred task devolved upon the two sides of the north and the south to adhere to the principle of independence in solving the question of reunification, the article notes, and continues:

To reject all outside forces' aggression and interference is an essential condition for fulfilling the principle of independence and to reunify the country independently means forcing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and ruling out other forces' meddling in the question of reunification of our country.

Although the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique agreed to the principle of independence laid down in the north-south joint statement, they violated it as soon as they turned on their heels and have clung tighter to the sleeves of outside forces, thus standing naked to reveal their true color as dirty running dogs of the aggressors and thrice-cursed traitors to the nation, the article points, and continues:

The delegate of the south Korean side stated before us at the first talks of high-level delegates of the north and the south held in Pyongyang that "I firmly pledge myself not to become the lackey of the United States or of Japan" and had no sooner crossed the Military Demarcation Line than let loose the sophism that the United Nations is not a foreign force.

On July 6, 1972, two days after the publication of the joint statement, Kim Jong Pil, the "prime-minister" of the south Korean puppet government, at the south Korean puppet national assembly, raved that the "U.N. forces are not foreign forces" and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops carrying the signboard of the "U.N. forces" should continuously remain in south Korea. Shortly after, traitor Pak Jung Hi himself jabbered that he would "make efforts for the continued presence of the U.S. forces by approaching the United States with this matter."

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in south Korea are not foreign forces, do they mean that south Korea is the 51st state of the United States, after Hawaii? The claim of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are not the foreign forces means that they are no longer Koreans. The Pak Jung Hi clique are, in fact, the dyed-in-the-wool stooges of U.S. imperialism who have not an iota of the stand of Koreans.

The article notes that the so-called "protection" and "security" are the sophistries of the Pak Jung Hi clique to cover up their treacherous nature, bolster up their crumbling, anti-popular, reactionary rule with the protection of the bayonets of U.S. imperialism and to find a way out at all costs.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while working hard to keep the U.S. imperialists in south Korea indefinitely, are getting overheated in ushering the Japanese militarists in south Korea, the article notes. It continues:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique look up to the Japanese militarists as their "savior," croaking that "south Korea believes only in Japan." They went the length of uttering the coquettish words that "Japan and south Korea are destined to unite."

This jargon of the Pak Jung Hi clique is a variety of the argument that "the Japanese and Koreans are of the same ancestry" advocated by the Japanese militarists and the pro-Japanese traitors in the past and an intolerable insult to our people opposing with death the Japanese militarists' reinvasion manoeuvres.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are holding more disgraceful bargaining with the Japanese militarists, openly inviting their interference, and are tightening the political, economic and military tie-up with them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, not content with ushering in the U.S. and Japanese aggressors are now bringing into south Korea aggressors of the East and West at random. South Korea has thus been reduced to a common colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and a theatre where the international monopolies run roughshod in the true sense of the term.

The article continues:

Pak Jung Hi the villain is the rank traitor without an equal who is utterly indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation in gratifying his greed for power and exhausts every means and method for his personal ease and pleasure.

Being such wretch, after becoming the "president" he shouted "Long live the emperor of Japan" when he crossed to Japan and pledged himself without hesitation that he "will live always with the Stars and Stripes" when he flew to the United States.

The treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi clique are enough to make even the five traitors of 1905 and Syngman Rhee, the stooge raised by the U.S. imperialists, blush in their graves.

Collaboration and Confrontation

Under the third subtitle "Patriotic Call for Unity and Collaboration and Treacherous Slogan of Confrontation and 'Anti-Communism'" the article roundly exposes the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique in categorically turning down our patriotic proposals at the dialogue, reinforcing armed forces by clinging to the sleeves of outside forces, crying for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue," and stirring up hostile feelings against us under the slogan of "anti-communism" and intensifying the fascist repression of the south Korean people.

The article remarks:

The so-called "revitalized system" is, after all, a "system of confrontation" and a "system of split" designed to guarantee the long-term office of traitor Pak Jung Hi and reinforce his one-man fascist dictatorship and strengthen the posture of confrontation against us and the fascist system and step up war preparations.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have feverishly whipped up the war hysteria, contending that they "must foster strength to win any competition with communism" and "must gain predominance of strength in the forthcoming showdown" and have raced along the dangerous road of aggravating tension between the north and south and seeking a war, crying that stepped-up war preparations are a "powerful support to confrontation with dialogue."

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are resorting to every available trick to justify their outrageous fascist rule of terrorism, and they are particularly using 'anti-communism' as a major political and ideological medium."

The article continues:

Today the Pak Jung Hi clique deliberately provoked the West Sea and East Sea incidents to raise an "anti-communist" row and are kicking up the rackets of "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism" on a larger scale.

This bespeaks that the Pak Jung Hi clique are rushing headlong towards inciting north-south confrontation and hostility, aggravating tension, perpetuating split and intensifying fascist repression under the slogan of "anti-communism."

"Anti-communism" which the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique use as a major political and ideological medium of the military fascist rule in south Korea is a concentric expression of their last-ditch efforts to justify fascist repression of the south Korean people and war rackets and their treacheries and splittist plots and, furthermore, vilify the socialist system of the northern half of the Republic and keep off its influence from the south Korean people in order to bridge over the crisis of their crumbling fascist rule and realize the wild dream of long-term office.

Those who truly fight for the fatherland and people and defend the interests of the nation can never slander the communists nor oppose "pro-communism." The communists are the most steadfast champions of the national interests and most ardent patriots consistently serving the people. This was why the Japanese imperialists feared most the Korean Communists and most brutally suppressed them.

It is an indelible notorious crime for traitor Pak Jung Hi, who had brutally suppressed the Korean Communists fighting a sacred struggle for the restoration of the fatherland, to defame the communists still today.

One Korea, Not "Two Koreas"

Under the last subtitle "One Korea, Not 'Two Koreas'" the article stresses that the entire Korean people should rise as one in the sacred national salvation struggle to achieve the cause of the country's reunification, upholding the five-point program of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The article continues:

All the developments in our country start, after all, from the questions of the reunification of our country or division, one Korea or "two Koreas."

In our country where the entire people are undergoing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings owing to the split of the nation, those who defend the stand of the people and the nation are struggling to reunify the divided fatherland by the efforts of the Korean people themselves at the earliest date.

This is the line of our Party and the Government of our Republic and the line of one Korea.

On the contrary, those who stand against the nation and are afraid of the people seek a way to prolong their days in keeping the country divided indefinitely in reliance on outside forces.

This is the line of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the line of "two Koreas."

The Pak Jung Hi clique issued the so-called "special foreign policy statement on peace and unification" in June last year, going the length of openly proclaiming the fabrication of "two Koreas" their "policy."

This is a treacherous declaration faithfully complying with the heinous plot of the U.S. imperialists to fix the division of our country and create "two Koreas" according to the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" and the splittist declaration against reunification to bring the dialogue between the north and south to a rupture, totally violating the north-south joint statement.

To freeze the division of the country and create "two Koreas" is a road of setting the north and south against each other, not bringing them closer, and a road of armed confrontation, not peaceful negotiations.

This will aggravate antagonism and tension between the north and south, with the source of conflict and explosion left intact in our country. This is only fraught with the danger of armed conflict and can never be helpful to peaceful reunification.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Our proposal is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the U.N. under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this proposal for the country's reunification is put into effect, there will be a great turning point in accomplishing the historic cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement, as commonly desired by our people and the world's people."

The article continues:

The five-point program of the country's reunification set forth by the leader covers all the important questions arising between the north and south for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and indicates the most fair and realistic way of the solution of each question.

The five-point program is the most patriotic, fair and realistic program of reunification.

The five-point program is a brilliant embodiment in the question of the reunification of the great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity to hew out one's own destiny. This is a sacred banner of patriotism for mobilizing all the patriotic forces of the north and south to ride out the difficult situation on the road of reunification by the efforts of our people themselves and for powerfully rousing the whole nation in the struggle for smashing the plot of the internal and external splittists to create "two Koreas."

Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique for turning a deaf ear to our proposals to rejoin the severed blood ties of the nation, the article says:

The treacherous scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the division of the country, set against its independent and peaceful reunification, finds vivid expression also in what they called "non-aggression pact."

The "two Koreas" line is a filthy product of the alignment and conspiracy between the U.S. and Japanese aggressors who want to see our country permanently divided and the Pak Jung Hi puppet traitors of south Korea hard at work to prolong their remaining days by relying on the former.

The north-south dialogue aimed at implementing the points of agreement in the north-south joint statement is at a stalemate and the bright prospect which had been opened for the reunification at long last is again blighted. This is attributable to the nation-splitting moves desperately carried on by the Pak Jung Hi clique with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are wicked nation-splitting elements keen on perpetuating the division of the country dampening the nation's aspiration for reunification, despicable traitors selling out the interests of the country and nation to the foreign aggressors, worst bellicose elements whipping up reckless war hysteria to coil up the tension and menacing peace in our country and ferocious fascists who have turned south Korea into a forest of bayonets and are bent on the suppression of people.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are butchers of the nation. They are seeking to keep the country divided and stifle the nation by treacherous and nation-splitting activities, war rackets and fascist rampage.

The south Korean people should unite for one Korea, irrespective of ideology, political view and religious belief, and smash by concerted efforts the aggression and intervention of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and check and frustrate the treacherous and nation-splitting acts and "anti-communist" fascist rows of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique truly want to find a way out, they must discontinue the treacherous and nation-splitting acts and give up "anti-communism," return to the road of dialogue with us, withdraw the "special statement," observe the three principles of national reunification and accept the five-point program, the article declares. It stresses:

If the Pak Jung Hi clique keep to the road of betraying the fatherland and people, they will meet final destruction with disgrace on their names like the five traitors of 1905.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the base moves to fabricate "two Koreas" by instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique, stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, accept our proposal for concluding a peace agreement and pull out of south Korea forthwith.

The Japanese militarists must cease at once egging the Pak Jung Hi clique onto splitting acts and give up their wild ambition to stage a comeback to south Korea.

If the U.S. and Japanese aggressors persist in their manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of our country in defiance of the opposition of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, they will only precipitate their own destruction.

With no machinations can the splittists within and without bar the road of struggle of our people to achieve the cause of the country's reunification.

Our people's struggle for the country's reunification is bound to triumph.

Press Conference of DPRK Vice-Chairman To N.-S. Coordination Commission

PYONGYANG, June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, vice-Chairman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission, met home and foreign reporters yesterday at the Taedonggang Hall in connection with the 7th contact between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission.

Present there were member Han Ung Sik and spokesman Chon Gum Chol of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission.

The press conference was attended by many reporters of Rodong Sinmun and other newspapers, the Korean Central News Agency and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

Foreign correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies here were also present.

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik said: At the 7th round of contact between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission on June 28 a discussion continued on the problem of enlarging and reorganizing the coordination commission and normalizing its operation. But no progress was made owing to the insincere attitude of the south Korean side.

Today the south Korean authorities are deliberately keying up tension between the north and south while unprecedentedly intensifying their "anti-communist" machinations against us.

He exposed that taking "anti-communism" as "No. one state policy," they had consistently pursued north-south confrontation and division not only before the dialogue but even after the north and south agreed upon the north-south joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The true nation-splittist nature of the south Korean authorities found salient expression in the "June 23 statement."

In accordance with this splittist line the south Korean side brought even a "motion calling for separate U.N. membership for two Koreas" before the United Nations General Assembly and, after it miscarried there, brought forward what they call a "non-aggression pact" this year. All these moves, without exception, stemmed, in essence, from the design to make the split forced upon our nation by outside forces a publicly recognized split and live separated forever into "two Koreas."

He stressed: In order to remove the obstacle lying in the way of the north-south dialogue and open a new phase in the dialogue based on the July 4 north-south joint statement, the south Korean side must withdraw the "statement" made public in June last year, renounce the "two Koreas" line going against the principles of national reunification agreed upon between the two sides and give up "anti-communism," the slogan of split.

At the same time, the south Korean side must stop the treacherous act selling off the country to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw, check the reinvasion of Japanese militarism and ensure the people democracy so they may freely participate in the struggle for realizing the cause of national reunification.

He held that in order to normalize the work of the coordination commission as early as possible and solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the interests and will of the nation, the south Korean side must accept our just proposal on convening a political consultative conference while leaving the coordination commission on the present scale.

He continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our proposal is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organisations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the U.N. under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this proposal for the country's reunification is put into effect, there will be a great turning point in accomplishing the historic cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement, as commonly desired by our people and the world's people."

The historic five-point program of national reunification put forward by the leader is the question of principle and primary importance to be solved without fail to improve the north-south relations and achieve the country's peaceful reunification.

In conclusion, he stressed: With an ardent love for the country and the nation and a high sense of responsibility assumed before them, we, upholding the historic three principles and five-point program of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will make all sincere efforts in the future, too, to translate them into practice.

At the news conference, Comrade Ryu Jang Sik spoke at the request of journalists about the grave provocation committed on June 28 by the south Korean puppet clique in our waters in the East Sea.

He sternly protested to the south Korean side against this and strongly demanded of it to apologize to our side and solemnly promise not to commit such criminal acts.

U.S. Aggressor Troops, Get Out of South Korea at Once!

International Solidarity with Korean People: June 25-July 27 Month for Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

OSPAAAL

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization published an appeal on June 20 on the occasion of the month of solidarity for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, according to a report from Havana.

The appeal recalled that on June 25, 1950, 24 years ago, the U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression in Korea for the purpose of occupying the whole of Korea and perpetrated most brutal destruction. But with no bestial means and methods of war could they subdue the Korean people who rose as one man in the just war, it added.

The appeal stressed:

The Korean people and People's Army who rose as one under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung wiped out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a great victory by displaying matchless self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism in the period of grim trials in which they stood at the crossroads—whether they would defend freedom and independence or would become colonial slaves again.

This was a victory of a revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces and a victory of a revolutionary army and peace forces over the imperialist aggressor armed forces and war forces.

Referring to the struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the appeal went on:

The U.S. imperialists are still occupying south Korea and encouraging the south Korean bellicose elements in order to make Koreans fight among themselves and resorting to vicious manoeuvres to create "two Koreas," employing double-edged tactics, in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine."

Had it not been for the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression against Korea, Korea would have not been split into the north and south. And had it not been for their machinations, the Korean people would have achieved reunification by themselves long ago.

To force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of south Korea is the prerequisite for the realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces have no pretext or ground whatsoever to remain in south Korea. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea without delay taking along all the lethal weapons and immediately stop interference in the internal affairs of Korea so the Korean people may solve the question of Korea's reunification peacefully by themselves.

And the United Nations should deal a deserved blow to the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to justify their occupation of south Korea with the "U.N. resolutions."

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization extends full solidarity for the just stand of the DPRK Government for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, driving the U.S. troops out of south Korea and reunifying the country independently.

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization appeals to the Governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world, international democratic organizations, progressive and revolutionary political parties and public organizations of all countries to actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification in various forms and ways.

TUICOAW

The 24th Administration Committee Meeting of the Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers held recently in Sofia adopted a resolution on solidarity with the Korean working people and people, according to a report from Sofia.

The resolution appealed to its affiliated organisations and working people to participate in the activities of "month of solidarity with the Korean people against U.S. imperialism" marked from June 25 to July 27 every year.

The resolution called upon its affiliated organisations and working people to demand of the U.S. authorities to accept the new peaceful initiative of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for creating prerequisites to removing tension in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and immediately agree to hold talks for concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.

TUITPFW

The Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers published an appeal on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean working people and people fighting against U.S. imperialism, according to a report.

The appeal said:

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean working people and people, the Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers appeals to workers of its affiliated organizations to expose and denounce the south Korean authorities' machinations, demand an end to the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops wearing the "U.N. forces" berets from south Korea, support the policies of the Government of the DPRK for national reunification, especially to bring pressure to bear upon the U.S. authorities to accept the new proposal of the DPRK on concluding a peace agreement with the United States and further strengthen the activities of solidarity in support of the Korean working people and people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Moscow Public Circles

The "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea" began in the Soviet Union, according to a report from Moscow.

Upon the opening of the month, representatives of Moscow public circles met on June 24 in the Soviet Hall of Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Present at the meeting were Tarasov, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Association and Minister of Light Industry; and many leading functionaries of organs concerned.

Kwon Hui Gyong, Ambassador, and staff members, of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow were invited there.

Dementyeva, Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made an opening address to be followed on the rostrum by Maximov, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Association.

Maximov, in the name of the Moscow citizens, wished the Korean working people new success in the just struggle for national reunification and in the strivings for further development of the national economy.

Korean Ambassador Kwon Hui Gyong spoke next.

The attendants of the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing solidarity with the Korean working people in their just struggle.

During the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle, meetings of representatives of public circles, mass rallies of working people and Soviet-Korean friendship soirees will be held and photo exhibitions and lectures introducing the achievements of the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction will be arranged in various cities of the Soviet Union.

Japanese Public Circles

Representatives and members of a number of public organisations in Japan conducted a vigorous street propaganda on the afternoon of June 25 on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea."

Participating in the propaganda held in various streets of Tokyo were Sahei Watanabe, President of the Japan-Korea Association, and Katsushige Matsui, its managing director, and representatives and members of various public organisations of Japan, 30 in all. They scattered about 10,000 leaflets.

They hung out streamers reading "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People (June 25-July 27)", "Support Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea!" "U.S. Troops, Quit South Korea at Once!" and "Realise Immediate Release of Japanese Students and Unconditional Freedom of Kim Dae Jung" and scathingly exposed the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who are illegally occupying south Korea and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and working to provoke a new war.

Exposing the barbaric repression and murderous "trials" by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, they strongly protested against the wrong policy of the Japanese government authorities who are following the U.S. imperialists and tightening compact with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

They demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops pull out of south Korea at once and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique discontinue their barbaric fascist suppression of the people, send back Kim Dae Jung unconditionally to Japan and immediately release the Japanese students.

The Japanese people who received the leaflets expressed support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and sharply denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who are running riot in splitting Korea and in fascist repression.

Soviet Paper "Izvestia"

The June 24 issue of the Soviet paper "Izvestia" printed a commentary in connection with the opening of "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea," according to a report from Moscow.

Noting that the foreign troops' occupation of south Korea is one of the important factors of constant tension in the Korean Peninsula, the paper said: The foreign troops' occupation of south Korea inspires the Pak Jung Hi clique to pursue the "policy of confrontation," further step up fascistization in south Korea, suppress the people and follow the extremely anti-national "line" of obliterating the possibilities of Korea's reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis.

In recent years the DPRK advanced constructive proposals many a time to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis in conformity with the aspirations of the entire Korean people, the paper noted. It stressed: The five-point program advanced last year by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, holds a special place among a number of such admirable political measures.

The paper wrote:

The Soviet Union is always standing on the side of the Korean people for a just cause. The Soviet people, together with the entire progressive mankind, will continue to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling for the reunification of their country in a peaceful and democratic way. (KCNA)

This Korean poster calls for the need to dismember U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world. The Korean letters read: the June 25-July 27 "month for anti-U.S. joint struggle" for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays U.S., Saigon for Sabotaging Paris Accord

PYONGYANG, Jul. 1 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce the vicious war acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Viet Nam puppet clique and their sabotage of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and fully support the just stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam manifested in the June 22 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the RSVN and the June 23 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DRVN.

So declared the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement dated June 30.

The statement said:

Developments in South Viet Nam today prove that the U.S. imperialists are obstinately trying to keep the neo-colonialist rule in South Viet Nam as ever and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam by instigating the Saigon puppet clique by every means.

The U.S. imperialists must stop instigating the Saigon puppets and discontinue all sorts of military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam puppet clique must send back without delay the illegally detained seamen of the DRVN.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Viet Nam puppet clique continue following the road of wrecking the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and the road of new military adventure against the Vietnamese people, they are bound to sustain a more miserable defeat.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will actively support and encourage with might and main in the future, too, the just struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and their stooges.

352nd MAC Meet Held:

U.S. Imperialists Sternly Warned Against War Mongering

PANMUNJOM Jul. 1 (KCNA)—If the U.S. imperialist aggressors commit again a war gamble against our people, running riot in a reckless attempt to realise their aggressive designs on Korea at any cost, the entire Korean people with united force will deal an annihilating blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and sweep them away to the last man from this land, warned Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, to the enemy side at the the 352nd Meeting of the MAC.

At the meeting held on July 1 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side, the senior member of our side exposed, citing concrete facts, that the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed vicious military provocations by instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to send a naval vessel into the coastal waters of our side on the East Sea.

He said:

Naval craft of our People's Army sank on the scene of the incident the south Korean naval vessel by striking a hard blow at it in a decisive retaliatory measure against the reckless provocative acts of the south Korean puppet clique and captured alive several provokers on the spot of crime.

This was a proper self-defensive measure and deserved punishment to the provokers, he stressed.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side apologize to our side for the recent provocative act and punish the ringleaders who organised and commanded it and give assurances of responsible measures so that such criminal act would not be committed again.

But, the enemy foolishly attempted to cover up the truth about his criminal act with much talk about "high seas" and so on.

Proving once again the crimes of the enemy with recorded tapes and picturized records of what had been confessed by Chin Jong Yong, chief in charge of communication of the enemy's naval vessel, and Sin Myong Son, a decker, on the truth about the espionage and military provocations committed by them, the senior member of our side called it to account. The senior member stated that the enemy can not cover up the truth of his criminal act nor evade his responsibility with preposterous sophistries which nobody believes.

Roundly exposing and denouncing with concrete facts the new war provocation manoeuvres committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique after the ceasefire against the northern half of the DPRK in gross violation of the armistice agreement, the senior member of our side stressed that all sorts of the criminal acts committed by the enemy had run into more than 141,300 cases or more by the end of May this year since the ceasefire, counting only those protested against by our side to the enemy side.

All the developments show that today the internal and external solittists are driving the north-south relations back to the state before the publication of the north-south joint statement and leading the situation to the brink of war, he said.

This clearly tells that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are, indeed, the invariable saboteurs and violators of the armistice agreement, the very ones who have reversed the north-south joint statement and are leading the north-south dialogue to a rupture and the warmanics running riot in further increasing tension in our country and starting a new war of aggression, he stated, and said:

Facts prove that today the danger of war in our country does not come from the fictitious "southward invasion," but from the threat of northward invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors give up their policies of aggression and war toward Korea and withdraw without delay from south Korea, taking along all their aggressive armed forces.

The senior member of our side warned that the U.S. imperialist aggressors should draw a proper lesson from the disgraceful defeat inflicted on them by our people in the last Korean War and the miserable destruction they suffered when we meted out a decisive punishment when they were committing hostile acts in the coastal waters of our side on the East Sea this time and should desist from running riot, looking at the reality full in the face.

At the meeting our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against our side on the West Sea and in the skies and on the ground and called it to account for this.

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea (2)

U.S. Military Rule Takes Shape in S. Korea

Aggression in Embryo

(Continued from No.694 issue)

Given the confrontation and contradictions within imperialist powers over Korea, however, the American was not in a position to place Korea under their control. They planned to fish in troubled waters, taking advantage of inter-imperialist disputes and pretending to be sympathetic to the Koreans.

The Japanese militarists who were weaker and dependent economically on the U.S. were mobilized to curb the rivalling imperialist powers in Korea and Manchuria and at the same time dissuaded from advancing south.

This is clear from the 1894-95 Sino-Japanese War in which the U.S. sided with the Japanese and encouraged the Japanese inroads into Korea.

At the start of the war U.S. State Secretary Gresham said: The policy of the U.S. Government...when seeking any steps to be taken toward Japan, can take steps of goodwill, and cannot join other powers in intervening into Japan.

Such policy became apparent during the Russo-Japanese War. On February 10, 1904 U.S. President Roosevelt told his son that Japan was playing the drama the Americans worked out. In January 1905 Roosevelt said in his letter to State Secretary Haiy that the U.S. could not intervene to protect those Koreans opposed to the Japanese.

In June 1905 Roosevelt declared to Army General Taft that he wholeheartedly agreed to include the right of Japan to rule Korea into the Russo-Japanese Kanghwa Treaty, when he was handed a draft treaty by the Japanese and requested to mediate between the two warring countries.

In July 1905 General Taft was sent to Tokyo for talks with Prime Minister Katsura which produced the so-called "Katsura-Taft secret agreement" primarily over the Korean issue.

Under this agreement the U.S. approved the Japanese occupation of Korea, while the American concessions in Korea were kept intact and the Philippines retained as an American colony. Taft remarked that the Japanese seizure of Korea was a logical result of the Russo-Japanese War.

Japanese representative Komura, before leaving the U.S. after signing the Russo-Japanese Treaty, visited President Roosevelt and asked, "Japan is thinking of annexing Korea. What will be the will of the U.S. Government?" Roosevelt replied, "OK, I understand."

The U.S. Government openly expressed approval when the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" was forcibly cooked up on November 1905, reducing Korea to a virtual colony of Japan. America was the first to withdraw its minister from Seoul.

Roosevelt said, when Korea was totally annexed by Japan in August, 1910, that any other countries have no objection to the annexation of Korea and declared that Japan would never allow Korea to become an independent and sovereign state again.

The Americans defended the beastly atrocities by the Japanese in Korea.

The State Department, concerning the 1919 March One Popular Uprising against the Japanese rule, said: The U.S. takes the same attitude toward Korea as Great Britain does toward their colonies. The Korean issue is a purely internal affair of Japan and is similar to the rebellion in our Philippines. There are some dubious points about reports on the steps the Japanese Government took in order to suppress the uprising...It is incredulous that Japanese employed the extremely ruthless and heinous methods.

In the consequent years the U.S. supported the Japanese colonial rule and aided the Japanese expansion into the continent.

At the same time the preparations were being pushed ahead in order to lay ground for future American rule in Korea: continuing spread of pro-American sentiments through "preachers," "doctors," and "teachers" and training of puppets in the U.S. mainland.

When the defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan became a matter of time, the American designs on Korea became further undisguised.

Franklin Roosevelt was remembered having said at the Cairo Conference: Korea requires some 40 years of trusteeship.

American Military Government

The victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist, resulted in the August 15, 1945 liberation of Korea from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The liberated people of Korea embarked on building a new society, filled with great joy and emotion. Throughout the country both in the north and south, the People's Committees were established as people's power organs on the initiative of the people. The people took active part in founding an independent nation, a free and powerful one.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. aggressive troops' landing on the southern half of Korea in September of the same year placed a grave obstacle in the way of the Korean people. Proclamation No. 1 issued by the American aggressors in the name of Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific Douglas MacArthur declared that military government would be enforced over the whole of the south, thus blighting the expectation of the people.

It reads in part:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38th degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof, and announce the following conditions of the occupation:

All powers of Government over the territory of Korea south of 38th degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

All persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language.

But a declaration made by the commander of the Soviet Army, when entered the north, said "Korean people!...Korea becomes independent...Happiness is in your hands. You have got freedom and liberation. Now, everything is up to you..."

Originally, the U.S. troops were obliged to disarm the Japanese Army in the area south of the 38th Parallel in accordance with the decision of the Allied Powers. Therefore, there were no reason or ground for the U.S. troops to set up a military government.

After Japan's surrender, they took advantage of the opportunity offered to put into practice their plot to colonize Korea, a plot which had been hatched for a long while.

On September 11, 1945, the "U.S. military government" was housed in the building of the former Japanese "government-general" while all its apparatuses and personnel were retained.

The Americans reinforced and readjusted the colonial ruling machinery left by the Japanese imperialists.

Pro-Japanese traitors who had been in hiding, afraid of punishment for their treasonable crimes, were told to work for the military government as the mainstay of the colonial rule. As a ringleader of the lackeys, Syngman Rhee was brought to Seoul from the United States where he had been in "exile."

Decrees which were issued during Japan's colonial rule to suppress the people, remained effective even under American control. Ordinance No. 21 of the military government issued in November 1945, stipulates:

"Until further ordered, and except as previously repealed or abolished, all laws which were in force, regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by any former government of Korea having the force of law on 9 August 1945 will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express order of the Military Government of Korea."

Added to them were a number of new fascist evil laws. Ordinance No. 55 defines the registration of political parties:

In addition to any previous reports or registrations, each group of three or more persons who constitute any organization or association for the purpose of conducting and who engage in any form of political activities shall register such organization as a political party. Activities conducted in the name of and by any group or organization which involve public discussions or propaganda in any written or oral form, or public actions, are political when they tend to influence the laws, the form, the organization, the selection, nomination, election, appointment or removal of personnel or office holders, the administration, the procedures, or the policies of the government including the enactment, execution and enforcement of laws, foreign relations, and the rights, powers, duties, freedoms and privileges of the people in relation to government."

Further, Ordinance No. 72, Article 1, issued on May 4, 1946 states:

"Without limiting the provision of Proclamation Number 2, GHQ, USAFPAC, 7 September 1945, or the provision of any ordinance heretofore published, the following are declared to be offenses against the military government:

Acts of conduct in support of, or participating in the formation of any organization or movement dissolved or declared illegal by, or contrary to the interests of, the occupying forces, including publication or circulation of matter printed or written in aid of any thereof or the possession thereof with intent to publish or circulate same, or the provocative display of flags, uniforms or insignia of any such organization or movement.

(To be continued)

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